Illinois Register.

SPRINGFIELD, OCTOBER 8, 1841.

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VOL. 5, NO. 32.

Illinois State Register.

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WALTERS & WEBER.

WM. WALTERS, PUBLIC PRINTER

TERMS—CASH

SUBSCRIPTION per annum, $2 00
Do. for a less time, per month, 25
ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, first insertion, $1 00
Advertising, for the continuance of a square, each subsequent insertion, 50
Advertising, for the continuance of a square, without charging
Do. for the continuance of a square, by the year, 10 00
Legal notices and other advertising, by the square, first insertion, 1 00
Do. each subsequent insertion, 50
Do. by the year, 10 00
Job Printing, per sheet, 1 00
Do. per half sheet, 50
Do. per quarter sheet, 25
Do. per eighth sheet, 12½
Do. per sixteenth sheet, 6¼

PAPER ON COMMISSION.—WALTERS & WEBER Have made an arrangement with Messrs. Wm. Young & Co. Philadelphia, to receive and forward to this office, all the paper the Illinois agent may direct for printing this establishment. In this way Messrs. Walters & Weber will be enabled to furnish paper in this section of the State, to their customers, at the same prices as Messrs. Young & Co. furnish it to the Philadelphia printers, purchasers, clerks and others, can be furnished, at a short notice, with any quantity of paper they may desire, by addressing Walters & Weber, Springfield, Illinois. All letters relating to printing and writing paper, which will be sold at the lowest prices, and every description of paper, will be filled by Armstrong & Co. Joseph Watson & Wilcox, at the most reduced rates.

July 23, 1841.

SPLENDID NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, &c.

WHICH THEY WILL SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH, OR ON THE USUAL CREDIT TO PUNCTUAL CUSTOMERS.

Their stock has been selected with great care, and they feel confident that it will be found to be unsurpassed in point of quality and cheapness by any in the city.

Call and see for yourselves.

COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, &c. &c. &c.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Springfield, Sept. 24, 1841.

SALE OF CANAL LANDS.

By Authority of an Order of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, made at their session in Lockport, on the 15th day of September, 1841, the undersigned, as Commissioner, will proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Land Office in the town of Ottawa, in the county of La Salle, on Monday, the 4th day of October next, and on the following days of the week, as a result of sale and two years, the alternate sections of land in the following townships, the payment of the purchase money, bonding for the same, and the execution of the deeds, to be made in the manner prescribed by the laws governing the sale of canal lands:

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Where	909	W.
Where	910	W.
Where	911	W.
Where	912	W.
Where	913	W.
Where	914	W.
Where	915	W.
Where	916	W.
Where	917	W.
Where	918	W.
Where	919	W.
Where	920	W.
Where	921	W.
Where	922	W.
Where	923	W.
Where	924	W.
Where	925	W.
Where	926	W.
Where	927	W.
Where	928	W.
Where	929	W.
Where	930	W.
Where	931	W.
Where	932	W.
Where	933	W.
Where	934	W.
Where	935	W.
Where	936	W.
Where	937	W.
Where	938	W.
Where	939	W.
Where	940	W.
Where	941	W.
Where	942	W.
Where	943	W.
Where	944	W.
Where	945	W.
Where	946	W.
Where	947	W.
Where	948	W.
Where	949	W.
Where	950	W.
Where	951	W.
Where	952	W.
Where	953	W.
Where	954	W.
Where	955	W.
Where	956	W.
Where	957	W.
Where	958	W.
Where	959	W.
Where	960	W.
Where	961	W.
Where	962	W.
Where	963	W.
Where	964	W.
Where	965	W.
Where	966	W.
Where	967	W.
Where	968	W.
Where	969	W.
Where	970	W.
Where	971	W.
Where	972	W.
Where	973	W.
Where	974	W.
Where	975	W.
Where	976	W.
Where	977	W.
Where	978	W.
Where	979	W.
Where	980	W.
Where	981	W.
Where	982	W.
Where	983	W.
Where	984	W.
Where	985	W.
Where	986	W.
Where	987	W.
Where	988	W.
Where	989	W.
Where	990	W.
Where	991	W.
Where	992	W.
Where	993	W.
Where	994	W.
Where	995	W.
Where	996	W.
Where	997	W.
Where	998	W.
Where	999	W.
Where	1000	W.

Sept. 30, 1841.

LEGISLATIVE.

Sale of Canal Lands, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the first Monday in November next, and on the following days of the week, the alternate sections of land in the following townships, will be offered at public sale, at the Land Office in the town of Ottawa, in the county of La Salle, to the highest bidder, at the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, payable one-fourth in cash, and the residue in three equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. payable annually, and the purchase money, with interest, and the execution of the deeds, to be made in the manner prescribed by the laws governing the sale of canal lands:

In the county of Sangamon,		
Where	15	W.
Where	16	W.
Where	17	W.
Where	3	W.
Where	4	W.
Where	5	W.
Where	6	W.
Where	7	W.
Where	8	W.
Where	9	W.
Where	10	W.
Where	11	W.
Where	12	W.
Where	13	W.
Where	14	W.

In the county of Tazewell,

Where	15	W.
Where	16	W.
Where	17	W.
Where	18	W.

In the county of Peoria,

Where	15	W.
Where	16	W.
Where	17	W.
Where	18	W.

In the county of Fulton,

Where	15	W.
Where	16	W.
Where	17	W.
Where	18	W.

In the county of Knox,

Where	15	W.
Where	16	W.
Where	17	W.
Where	18	W.

In the county of Mercer,

Where	15	W.
Where	16	W.
Where	17	W.
Where	18	W.

In the county of Henry,

Where	15	W.
Where	16	W.
Where	17	W.
Where	18	W.

In the county of Stark,

Where	15	W.
Where	16	W.
Where	17	W.
Where	18	W.

In the county of Bureau,

Where	15	W.
Where	16	W.
Where	17	W.
Where	18	W.

In the county of Putnam,

Where	15	W.
Where	16	W.
Where	17	W.
Where	18	W.

In the county of Marshall,

Where	15	W.
Where	16	W.
Where	17	W.
Where	18	W.

In the county of Putnam,

Where	15	W.
Where	16	W.
Where	17	W.
Where	18	W.

In the county of Marshall,

Where	15	W.
Where	16	W.
Where	17	W.
Where	18	W.

In the county of Stark,

Where	15	W.
Where	16	W.
Where	17	W.
Where	18	W.

In the county of Bureau

State Register.

SPRINGFIELD

Friday, October 8, 1841.

Democratic Meeting called by the Sangamon Central Committee.

We would direct the attention of every Democrat in this county, to the Circular of the Central Committee, in another column, calling a public meeting of the democracy, to be held on this city, on Saturday 23d of October.

No time was ever more auspicious than the present for the Democratic party to rally in bold and spirited effort. The leaders of the whig party have barely brought the country. They could not form a bank, and like cowardly mariners, they have given up the ship of State—cast her rich cargo on whichever shore sides out the storm, or founders amongst the breakers. They have flung up the sponge confessed be them by the people, like a thing vile and worthless, and their conduct must call forth the indignation of every true American heart. No party ever has—no party ever can again, in our short record, attempt so to sink into such deep degradation. The old federalists with all their political heresies professed a truly national pride. The leaders of a national Bank could never have engulfed such men as Hamilton and Adams in treason to the service of their country. But the leaders of modern whiggery deserve the sudden contempt of the Government, rather than desert the service of a national Bank. Shame! that country should have a party whose end that covers deeply every rent dared place in an American breast. Now is the time for the democracy to act with energy—to organize thoroughly—to nail upon the banner which they have long deceived by false promises, to join them and save the country which these craven rulers have deserted.

More doings of the apostate Cooley.

Col. Downey Bugh, Postmaster at Mount Vernon, and a starving dependant on Harrison removed from office, by the exertions of the apostate Cooley. Col. Bugh's offence was that he voted against Cooley at the last August election.

The citizens of Jefferson county to the number of several hundred, signed a remonstrance against his removal, and assured the Postmaster General in Col. Bugh was the choice of the whole county, but all was in vain. He had committed the sin of voting against the apostate and he must be proscribed. The Postmaster General, Mr. Granger was true to the General Post-office. The democrats of the second Congressional district will probably wake up also in time.

An active appeal to the Chicago Democrat of the 29th September, under the head of "the Midnight Clerk and his State Bank," in which we should take to be the production of a whig writer, if the editor of the Democrat did not avow it to be patriotic. The head of the article, "the midnight clerk," is the theory slang of the Sangamon Journal, continued more to injure the high-minded, intelligent, able, and patriotic officer recently placed by us on the Supreme bench, than to effect the present clerk of the court. Such misrepresentation as out of place in a paper professing to be democratic, and deep will be the mortification of every true republican throughout the State to find it in the Chicago Democrat, a paper which was once looked up to as a sound and energetic champion of Democracy.

The latter personal attack which the editor makes upon Mr. Reed, public opinion will not justify in our judgment. The columns of his paper, are not the place for one editor to denounce his political friends for supposed personal grievances. In common justice to Mr. Reed, who has been thus unfairly assailed, we submit his reply to the Democrat. His statement that he should be writer at the same intimidations referred to we can vouch for—We have the manuscript on file, with the names of the writers.

A letter from Mr. Webster appears in the National Intelligencer, written to the Massachusetts Senate and to the last Bank bill we are pondering on the Senate. It tardily gives the lie to every note of Secretary Ewing's epistle &c. Mr. Webster would never have written a letter urging the duties of the bill if Everlight statement was true that Mr. Tyler had prepared that bill.

Will Senator Clay give us his opinion as to what causes these contradictory statements. We shall publish Mr. Webster's letter in our next.

Trial of McLeod.

The trial of McLeod took place at Utica, New York, on the 28th ult. We have no news from the trial as yet. It is said the jurors summoned are from the most respectable citizens, some of them against capital punishment in any case. The trial will excite great excitement in New York on the subject of this trial. A writer in the Herald says that the powder which will be sent up in Sangamon was in some way connected with this McLeod case, as 60 kegs of powder have been sent from Boston to make good the loss. The same writer also states that the Steamer Caroline was destined to keep McLeod in order to spite Webster and Tyler. Some of the papers state that the evidence against the Canadian accused will be then seeing at Toronto (Canada) on McLeod's case, in close confinement as a witness. Other papers state that there is no such circumstance. Much excitement evidently exists in New York, and we expect to hear of an outbreak of a serious character very shortly.

Clay Club Bounce.

Clay clubs are in the course of formation all over the country. Their object is to pave the way for Clay for the Presidency in 1844. The Philadelphia papers announce that The Clay club No. 1, just established in Philadelphia, *have located for three years the Anti United States Bank building*, in Chestnut street, where they will hold their meetings, and locate their bulletins all over the country."—What is not of consolidate! The N. Y. Herald remarking upon the above says, that "united crows always return to their own nests."

Exportation of Specie.—See the difference between the Jackson tax Democratic policy and the Federal-no-bank policy.

The following little paragraph speaks a volume. Upwards of $200,000 in specie left the single port of New York for Europe in the short space of one week during the last month (September.) During the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, specie was constantly flowing into the country. Now it appears to be going out of the country at the rate of $200,000 a week. Such is the difference in hard money times! Here long will it take, at this rate, to drain the Treasury of the present specie on hand? This is among the fruits of whig rule. According to whig declarations, the country is flooded with a paper currency, and the people, specie must be scarce! Europe, say the whig papers, is in a state of starvation for want of specie. Mr. Biddle, on a memorable occasion. The whigs are true to this test of the *great regulator*—specie flows from the country—the people are starving as a rapid rate.

From the Missouri Republican, (Whig.)

Specie Exports.—The whole amount of specie shipped from New York to Europe during the first two weeks of the present month of September, according to a statement in the New York Advocate, was $710,445 of which $200,000 went to Havre, and $240,000 to London.

Gov. Reynolds's speech on the subject of a National Bank is one of the first good speeches we had the speech of Gov. Reynolds was a good one, and he set forth in a clear manner the advantages of Illinois for this Armory, and thus Gov Reynolds, who knows every nook and corner throughout the State, and several roads and routes by which the Armory could be supplied with special facts then advantages of Illinois for the location of the Armory. Such a speech was a good preparation for the Western Armory when the proper place. Come, in the State, we think, has very superior claims to the location.—Standing in the centre of the valley of the Ohio and Mississippi, and surrounding a water communication on three sides, the transportation of muskets cannot be surpassed. Alton, too, is almost equally well situated, being bordered on the Mississippi, and in the centre of the great Missouri river and our own Illinois, which will at no distant day command the lakes by the canal.

Alleged extravagance of the last administration—the whigs have not yet proved that it ever existed.

All will recollect the hue and cry that was kept up last year by the whigs about the extravagance of the Van Buren administration. They most industriously circulated the story that there was a large amount of the outstanding against the Government. When they got into power, these things were to be corrected—economy and reform, the cry was to be hailed, and the frauds exposed. The whigs have had the power for months past, and none of these things have been brought to light. The fact is, that so far from there outstanding, the new Secretary admits that the Government is in debt, and that it requires all the resources of the country to meet the demands of the Government. Where is the extravagance? Where is the whig Economy, who committees at Jackson's expense? Secretary of the Treasury with an army of clerks, and the whole machinery of the Post Office retained. Every thing against Mr. Van Buren's administration, and yet no proof has been met. What a commence does all this furnish, against the truthfulness and honesty of democracy and of the falsehood and dishonesty of whiggery.

Silence of the Journal on the late robbery of the Bank.

What has kept the Journal silent about the late robbery of Cornwell? The editor was in possession of its details before any other. Did he conceal them from his readers at the request of Cornwell? Or was he afraid to do so? We notice that the St. Louis Republican and the Missouri Argus have given the report that Mr. Campbell (the late teller) was the robber. It is only wonderful how these whig editors could have been so long in finding out. Was it because they knew Mr. Campbell in his defalcation? Or, was it that as set such a lie in circulation about him?

Insufficiency of the security of Cornwell.

Since our last Cornwell has assigned his personal property over for the benefit of the creditors of the Bank, and all this property is worth for family. Will he return and take his bond, or forfeit his recognizance? The question with him is about this, whether he prefers to risk the penitentiary for a few years, or let a whole family be beggared? The chances seem decidedly in favor of the former.

The Peoria Press speaks of that place in every way suitable for the holding of the Democratic Convention. We are opposed to the election to such an arrangement, if it had been anticipated sufficiently early for its public settlement. The Seat of Government, however, is the proper place, where the Directors and Cashier acted from good motives, and where the Bank was located by the State. Therefore,

Resolved, That while the Board have the fullest respect for the motives of those persons and places which have suggested the propriety of holding the Convention at Peoria, we deem it in accordance with the duty of the Bank and its Directors to adhere to its own interests, and to such ones the danger of pecuniary loss and embarrassment that either than that the Convention should be assembled in any manner which may have the effect of increasing the guilty fear of the perpetrator, and it be a standing rule of the Bank, and of its Directors, that the Convention shall be held at Vandalia and offices, in any case in which they have the power or have good grounds to suppose that a draft has been committed by any one in the employ of the Bank, immediately to order the same known to the officers of justice.

A true copy from the minutes.

N. H. BRUNDAGE, Cash'r.

Rule of Three.—If the Federalists cannot in National debt of *twenty-eight millions* in one year, how long will it take the whigs to run over *forty millions*? Answer—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLIONS.

The Resolutions of the Convention—Effect of the regulations of the late U. S. Bank.

We copy the following important table from Beckwith's reporter, accompanied by the editorial remarks of the Globe. Nothing but party feeling and party pride can induce honest men to go for a U. S. Bank, after they have seen the evils of the last one, and the conviction to which she has brought herself and the people into everything that is honest and noted. Where the U. S. Bank had power, corruption was the result—where it had no power, the Banks pay specie. How fortunate for the country that Mr. Tyler's veto

From the Globe.

THE REGULATOR.

The benefit of a National Bank to regulate bank notes and currency, is now seen in all the States where a Bank of the United States had power and influence; and the rule and deduction which have been given from experience in that power and influence are each part. In the South and West where the power was little omnipotent, the banks are in the worst condition, the currency most deranged. In New York and New England, where it had no power, there is prosperity. This is the fact, and every body can see it. Never was a better view of the effects of such an institution than is furnished in the following table of the future regimen. But in the resolutions of Philadelphia that the character of this institution is not to be found. It is a regulator, there is the place—the seat of its existence—upon it depends the duty of the Bank to the resolutions of the Philadelphia bridal. A ton of gold is to be put in one scale, and a feather on an aggregate equal of many tons in the other, and the impartial duty of the Bank of the paper system in France, or the South Sea Bubble in England. Look at the table of the following far from Dickens's Repertory, and then observe the regulation of the Bank in the work of the Regulator in the city of Philadelphia, recently, that is the very seat of politicians and stockjobbers who manage the Bank, and who have had over our unfortunate country for years.

Depreciation or Irredeemable Notes.—We ponder contains the following table of the depreciation of the irredeemable paper circulation, of the prices their shares bore in 1838, and of the prices they bear at present:

Names.	Capital.	Shares.	1838.	1841.
U. States Bank	$35,000,000	137	$6,950,000	
Girard Bank	2,000,000	100	2,000,000	
Penn'a bank's	2,500,000	100	2,500,000	
Commercial	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	
Farmers' & Mechanics'	1,000,000	50	425,000	
Mechanics'	1,000,000	50	425,000	
Bank of Penn'a	1,000,000	50	1,000,000	
Bank of Northern Liberties	500,000	50	182,000	
Kensington	200,000	50	100,000	
Southwark	150,000	50	75,000	
Manufacturers' & Mechanics'	600,000	50	175,000	
Schuylkill Bank	1,000,000	50	1,000,000	
Bank of Penn Township	1,000,000	50	1,000,000	
Bank of Commerce	1,000,000	50	1,000,000	
Exchange Bank	1,000,000	50	1,000,000	
Total	$51,975,000		$19,832,000	

Nominal.

On reading over this list, the mind is irresistibly drawn to the question, *What has become of the capital of the Bank?* Where is the money six consecutive with the Bank of the United States, and the Pennsylvania Bank, the fifty millions of dollars, for all its boast, would have fallen upon the Government if it had been compelled to pay it? The question is to be done, the public goose is the first to be killed to feed its feeders.

STATE BANK RESOLVE.

We publish below the resolutions of the State Bank, made public by a vote of the meeting of the board. This resolution will prevent all future compromises with plunderers of the Bank. We learn that the Director of the Bank did we were incorrect in stating that $100,000 was the property of Cornwell. The loss we suppose is the property of Cornwell. The loss we suppose had expired, and the resolution now has to whom for an answer.

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, Oct. 4, 1841.

Henry, Watkins & Walker,

Editors of the Illinois State Register:

Gentlemen: I am instructed by the Board of Directors of this Bank to have the proceedings published in the papers of this place, and to request the publication be free of charge.

Very respectfully,
N. H. RIDGELY, Cash.

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, Oct. 4, 1841.

Extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board.

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in the case of the absconding of the late defaulters of the agency of the Bank, by A. S. Cornwell, clerk of the Bank, a doubt has been suggested by the President and a majority of the other Directors, and the Cashier, by which property of the Bank may be taken by the amount of the embezzlement, was the property of the Bank, and therefore, not voluntarily to divulge the circumstance—

Resolved, therefore, by the Board of State Bank Directors and Cashier acted from good motives, and that the Bank of Illinois, Springfield, Illinois, Therefore,

Resolved, That while the Board have the fullest respect for the motives of those persons and places which have suggested the propriety of holding the Convention at Peoria, we deem it in accordance with the duty of the Bank and its Directors to adhere to its own interests, and to such ones the danger of pecuniary loss and embarrassment that either than that the Convention should be assembled in any manner which may have the effect of increasing the guilty fear of the perpetrator, and it be a standing rule of the Bank, and of its Directors, that the Convention shall be held at Vandalia and offices, in any case in which they have the power or have good grounds to suppose that a draft has been committed by any one in the employ of the Bank, immediately to order the same known to the officers of justice.

A true copy from the minutes.

N. H. RIDGELY, Cash'r.

Trouble on the Border.

We copy the following Proclamation of the President of the United States from the Madisonia of the 25th ult

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the Government of the United States that disorderly secret Lodges, Clubs, or Associations have been recently formed within the limits of those Lodges are bound to secrecy, and are sworn to support each other in violation of the laws, whether right or wrong, just or unjust, and that it is their purpose to violate the laws of the United States, to interfere with and control the free action of the civil authorities of the United States and of the several States, and to resist the execution of the laws; and whereas, such associations are subversive of the peace and good order of society, and of the very existence of free government; and whereas the public safety and welfare require that all such associations should be suppressed and their members compelled to submit to the laws, or to suffer the penalties which they provide; and whereas, the combinations aforesaid are in part known by the names of Hunkers, Sons of Liberty, Native Americans, Order of United Americans, Order of the Star Spangled Banner, and Abolitionists, and in part by secret oaths and associations, the members of which are known to each other by secret signs, words, and tokens, which are communicated from time to time to the initiated:

Now, therefore, I, John Tyler, President of the United States, do hereby publish and proclaim that all such persons who shall hereafter be found to belong to any of the aforesaid associations, or to any other association, order, or society, which shall be formed in imitation of the principles, purposes, and practices of the aforesaid associations, will be regarded as unworthy of confidence, and will be dismissed from employment in the service of the United States, whether civil or military, as well as those who shall be found to belong to such associations as those who shall openly violate the laws of the land.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 29th day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-sixth.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
Daniel Webster, *Secretary of State.*

The resolution on Maine.

State out but the news from Maine only to the contrary, and the democratic majority will certainly not be less than TWELVE HUNDRED, and probably much more encouraging and overwhelming. The feds tried a first to make applogize, but when they found that the democracy was not to be thus humbled, they were down-hearted. *Democrats of Illinois, to the rescue!*

From the Boston Post.
MAINE ELECTION.

We have received returns from 351 towns in Maine, which give Fairfield (democrat) for Governor in 25 towns—Fairfield, 9,988. Last year Van Buren, 44,162, Harrison, 46,111. Van Buren's majority, 1,198. Democratic gain, 11,149. The democratic gain in the towns heard from, in the scattering, will reach 1800 or 2000 in the State. There are now in the State 1,200 towns—leaving 849 Democratic 1840, 11 towns, and plantations in Penobscot, 12 in Hancock, 14 in Washington, 14 in Somerset, 3 in Knox, 3 in Lincoln, 4 in Oxford, 4 in Waldo, 11 in all, 68 towns and plantations—which give 1,200 votes, 600 of which will be democratic, 1,310; majority for Van Buren, 785.

VERMONT ELECTION

We have received returns from 54 towns which shows the following result—Smilie, democrat, 7,796; Doty, 6,349; Hutchinson, (ch.) 2,800; majority against Paine, 3,457. The Hero is now in the field, and is beginning to be heard from, it is rendered certain that he will be elected Governor by a large majority. The federal candidate, will want at least 2500 votes to secure his election. The Boston Post is indeed that this State last year gave the federal candidate for governor 10,000 majority, and this fall he can scarcely 15,000 majority, the present result must be looked upon as supporting the doctrine of the democratic principles. In the Senate, last year the whig majority was 20, this year it will be but 10. In the house, the whig majority last year was 100, this year it will be but 50, Democratic gain on joint ballot, 870!

A little later.

Vermont.—The Montpelier Watchman gives returns from all the towns but 17 in the State, which show the election of Governor Paine, (whig) 19,452, Smilie, (dem.) 13,377, Hutchinson, (abolition) 4,450. Democratic gain in 37 towns, 1,787 and 10 democratic towns, so far as have been 183 whigs and 93 democrats.

Who are the Factious?

It has been said that the Democratic members of Congress were factious, and essentially trying to sieve of the public treasury.

Mr. Wise, Democrat, in the House of House, the other day, claimed from the Clerk the following statement of the number of votes given by the whig and democratic members on important measures of the session, since the organization of the new majority.

	Dem.	Whig.
On the Land bill,	11	14
On the Sub bill,	11	14
On the Extension bill,	9	15
On the Revenue bill,	18	8
On the Bank bill,	7	7
On the Bankrupt bill,	23	3
On the Fiscal Corporation bill,	9	15
	100	59

It appears, sir, from the minutes of the clerk, (said Mr. W.) that the aggregate number of whig speeches on all the measures acted were hundred, and the aggregate number of Democratic fifty-nine; nearly two to one in favor of the whigs. Yet we have heard it asserted here, and seen it published through out the country, I repeat it again, that the democratic party were the factious party here—and are factiously delaying the public business.

For the Illinois State Register.
The Canal.

Since the adjournment of the late Legislature, it has been frequently charged, that a conspiracy existed among the whigs in control of the canal, to defeat, unless they could be prostituted to engage in their own way. Incredulous as I was, as to the truth of the charge, the multiplied attacks of certain whig papers upon this great work and those in charge of it, induced me to fear its presence, confided, leaves but little doubt with a design, such, as to render the public interest subservient to the views of both political parties to judge for themselves. Under this impression I went before them, from time to time, extracts from certain whig papers as recently published as the present. The Chicago Courier, a leader this whig journal published in Cass county, on the 1st of August last, in an article headed in skat paper of the 13th ult., boldly threw out the mask and proposed to make the question before the people at the next Congressional election, "Canal or no Canal?" Shall the people continue the whig State men [illegible] Canal?

In the Chicago Telegraph of the 31st of August, speaks the Governor and a majority of the Board, and terms them a clique, and "Cannibals" the State out of 800,000 dollars! Such is the language of the whig papers of Belvidere and Marseilles. If these forty-six thousand dollars, which were paid to the Governor and of the Canal, might be made assignable, as the whig papers charge, it is easily perceived, as your persons of the stamp of the Belvidere and Marseilles papers, the whig politicians should in an evil hour predominate in the Board, that the whole 800,000 dollars might be appropriated to the excesses already charged upon the present Board. Should the whig party succeed in the approaching election in getting into power, and should the whig papers be correct in their statements, that the Governor is entitled to this month, as there is no likelihood they will be, to a commission of 800,000 dollars, *Knights of the party*, as the enormous rates of toll are charged upon the Canal, and the sale of the lands of their original survey, when in fact they have not yet been surveyed by the United States. We further learn that if the forty-six thousand dollars assignable to the Governor as a clear loss to the State of upward of eight hundred thousand dollars, the Canal Board Engineer, Mr. Gooding, has received from the Canal Board the sum of $2,500 per annum, for the discharge of the duties of his office, and that he has been paid for the whole time of his office, and that he has been paid for the whole time of his office, and that he has been paid for the whole time

PRODUCE MARKET—PRESENT AND EXPECTED FUTURE OPERATIONS.

The demand here in Springfield for wheat continues steady at 624 cents each, but it is evident that the grain must all shortly, as the news from England shows that the crops of that country are good, and hence there will be but little demand there for foreign wheat.

PRICES AT ST. LOUIS.

A letter received by one of our prominent houses at this place, dated St. Louis May 7th, says:—We have to apprise you that Flour has been sold to day at $4 25 for superfine (retail), although we think this is rather a forced sale, yet we do not know but what it may come to that rate. There has been a rise up in the Ohio which will throw a heavy amount into New Orleans; and we may soon expect to hear of a depression in that market. Wheat is up a to prime' days at this place, owing to the lowness of the upper streams which are the principal outlet for it. A sale of some 30c bbls. was made to-day at $4 25 superfine.

Extract from St. Louis Price Current, Oct. 3.

Bacon—Hams, dl. cured and S. shoulders 3½ sides 4, very dull.

Flour—Sale of 100 bbls. city mills were made on Wednesday at $4 50.

Grain—Corn in sacks 40 cents; wheat 62 cents, sale 28 a 31.

Pork—Mess $10 a 12; prime $8. No sales of any consequence.

Salt—On landing, ground Alum $2 37½, Liverpool blown $3.

PRICES AT CINCINNATI.

A letter received by the same house at this place, from a correspondent at Cincinnati, dated says: "The pork men are not at Cincinnati nor are yet making any preparation for the pork season. Flour $4 50 to $5 and but little will be sold. The stock of hogs in the country is in general of good fair size at this late season. The crop of corn is short, which may make the quantity of hogs short for packing. There will be some load out here that will fall but not much."

The above letter, we think, mistakes the effect of the short corn crop in Ohio. It does not follow that farmers will keep but few hogs through the winter.

Flour.—The correspondent of the Louisville Advertiser writing from Cincinnati, under date of the 23d of September, says: The news by the last steamers will be a damper upon the prospects of the Flour speculators. Thousands of dollars will be lost on the article in the east. There are some sales this morning at $5 25 per barrel—it must soon decline.

PRICES AT NEW YORK.

From the New York Herald, Sept. 24.

Ashes, Pearls, Pots.

Flour in a fair demand to-day. Sales have been made at $5 37½ and up to $5—Southern quotations are the latter price, however.

Prices, based by the freight rates from Eugene brought by the Western, in the interior markets, are rescinded, and the following are the rates now in force:

Price of Flour per bbl.	
Baltimore Sept 23	$5 25 a $5 50
Baltimore Sept 30	4 87½ a 5 00
New Orleans Sept 23	4 75 a 5 00
Philadelphia Sept 23	5 00 a 5 25
Philadelphia Sept 30	4 87½ a 5 00

The receipts of produce at Buffalo for the three last days of the past week, have been very heavy, and the sales of flour have been unprecedented.

	Bush. Wheat.	Bbls. Flour.
September 16	48,000	7,500
" 17	45,000	8,000
" 18	14,000	3,000
	107,000	17,500

Wheat in England—The New York Express of the 20th ult. says: Private letters from England, although but three days later, give quite discouraging advices. Short and largely failures had taken place in Liverpool. The failure of Molyneaux, Witherby & Co. in large, and its ramifications is extensively felt. The continued and steady fall of Cotton has shaken some of the wealthiest men. The effect of the news in our market has been more than ninety days. There being no longer any prospect of a demand for shipments to England, the price of flour has fallen on Saturday the market was congested and although $5 was asked no buyers appeared. To-day the market has put on an unsettled character and a fall average of five cents has been submitted to. Cotton is quite firm and there is more doing.

The Louisville (Kentucky) papers state that Judge McLEAN has declined accepting the office of Secretary of War. At Judge McLean's residence all the neighborhood of Lotsville, the statement may be considered as having his authority.

An almost minded man went out the other morning to shut up some gaps. Late in the afternoon he had not returned, and after some search he was found squatting on the path, he having shut himself in and let the pigs out.

Existing Laws of the Treasury.

We copy from the New York Evening Post, the several sections of the laws of 1789, and 1823, which relate to, and now control the action of the officers of the Treasury of the United States, together with the preliminary remarks of the Post, the Bank Bill, having been enacted. These old laws, remain, a lame substitute for the full and ample safeguards provided by the repealed Independent Treasury law.

"The repeal of the Independent Treasury Law took effect on the 1st of July, 1841, and in operation the Act of 1789, establishing the Treasury Department, and the amendatory Act of 1823, which repeals and amends other acts conflicting therewith. The Secretary of the Treasury has in the currency and keeper of the public moneys, as he was under the suppression of the Treasury in 1837, with the exception to the Democratic party, charged repeatedly with a breach of the powers of his office. With what justice that charge was made appear sufficiently from the following sections:

"SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep the moneys of the United States, and to disburse the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the Comptroller, recorded by the Register, and not otherwise; he shall take receipts for all moneys paid by him, and all receipts for moneys received by him shall be entered on warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, without which warrants, so signed, no acknowledgement for money received into the public Treasury shall be given, nor shall the Treasurer make or render his accounts to the Comptroller quarterly, (or oftener if required,) as shall hereafter by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States, or either of said accounts by him, from time to time, rendered to the Secretary of the Treasury, as shall be required, so, also, a true and perfect account of the state of the Treasury. He shall, at all times, submit to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of the moneys in his hands; and, every year, on the first Monday in October, or on such other day as the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller, in the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with such sureties as the President of the United States, with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall approve, and for the fidelity of the persons to be employed by him, and employed, with his approbation, in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

The following is the amendatory act of 1823:

"SEC. 2. *Be it enacted, &c.* That the second Monday in December, in each year, the treasurer shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury his accounts for the preceding year, ending the thirtieth day of June eighteen hundred and ninety-two, the second Monday of the first session of the Congress next thereafter, and every second year thereafter, and shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, settle and adjust the accounts of the Treasurer, and certify the balance due to the United States.

"SEC. 3. That all moneys appropriated for the use of the war and navy departments shall be paid out of the Treasury upon warrants to be issued, by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the Secretaries of those departments, respectively, countersigned by the accounting officers thereof, and not otherwise, and shall be applied to the purposes respectively appropriated by the proper warrant.

"SEC. 4. That from and after the first day of the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, it shall not be lawful for the Treasurer to pay any money upon any warrant drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, and countersigned by the Comptroller, unless the warrant shall have been first presented to the Register of the Treasury, and countersigned by him, and recorded in the proper books of his office, according to the duties of the Treasury.

"SEC. 5. That all moneys appropriated for the use of the war and navy departments shall be applied to the purposes for which they are respectively appropriated, and no other purpose; and, to be drawn from the Treasury, by warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the Secretaries of those departments, respectively, countersigned by the accounting officers thereof, and not otherwise, and shall be applied to the purposes respectively appropriated by the proper warrant.

"SEC. 6. That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to issue any warrant for money, except for the purpose of satisfying the balance of the appropriations for the service of the year, and for the payment of the unsettled accounts of the preceding years, as stated in the books of the Treasury, and certified by the Register thereof, on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-three."

Secretary Ewing at New York.—a Wonderful account of a white Democrat—Whig Meeting at Niblo's.

From the New York New Era.

WAKING UP THE WRONG PASSENGER.

Mr. Secretary Ewing, on his way homeward, the scene of one of the richest incidents that has occurred since Old Rip's sleep of the Sth Treasury Law." We subjoin the particulars from the journal.

On the Senate of the United States, during 9th, 1841.

"The bill to repeal the act entitled 'An act to provide for the collection, safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue,' and to provide for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public moneys," was read a third time.

"On motion of Mr. McRoberts,

"Ordered, That the Secretary do the examination that reported it, with instructions to report an amendment granting relief.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
County of McLean, }

Clerk's Office.

I, Edward Beach, Clerk of the County Court of said County, in the State aforesaid, and Keeper of the Seal thereof, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Notice of Sale of Town 22 North Range 2 East, as the same appears on file in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County Court, at Bloomington, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1841.

EDWARD BEACH, Clerk.

STEAM VENETIAN BLIND CHAIR, MANUFACTURING AND CABINET FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscribers have the pleasure of informing the public generally, that they have located in Bloomington, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, in the manufacturing of the above articles, and every description of furniture.

Venetian Blinds, Cornices, Curtains, made at short notice, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Chairs repaired and painted in the neatest and most fashionable manner, at reduced prices.

Cabinet Furniture.

Every description of Cabinet Furniture, made of the best materials, in the newest and most fashionable manner, at reduced prices.

Turning.

All kinds of Turning in wood, brass, iron or steel, executed with neatness and despatch.

Ornamental Painting.

The newest patterns of ornamental painting executed and put up to order, at reduced prices.

Wood, ivory, white lead, and oil, for sale or taken in exchange for work done.

Shop on Front Row, one door east of the Methodist Church, where the subscribers can be found at all times, ready and willing to attend to the wishes of those who may favor them with a call.

JOHN S. WEBER,
JAMES F. REID.

Bloomington, June 1, 1841.—tf

TO JOURNEYMEN CABINET AND CHAIR MAKERS.—The subscriber will contract with workmen making cane seat, fanpainted and ornamental chairs, for the Eastern, Southern and Illinois river markets, by supplying to them the stock, and receiving the chairs at Bloomington and Canton, Illinois, or at Alton, Illinois, or St. Louis, Missouri. Application may be made to Caleb Gilbert Baker, Esq., Bloomington, Illinois, or to the subscriber, personally or addressed to Jamestown, Chautauque county, Illinois.

JOHN P. HAZARD.

July 31, 1841.

DRY GOODS AGAIN—E. C. WEBSTER & Co. are now receiving direct from the Eastern cities, their Spring and Summer Stock, consisting in part of

20 pieces rich Lyons Silks, for summer Cloths,
20 do super, new style Tweeds,
20 do super, new style Cassimeres,
100 do Bleached Muslins,
20 pieces rich Lyons Velvets for mant and boys' summer wear,
20 do super Cassimeres—all to be Thibigers,
10 do all Cotton Cassimeres, for negro wear,
10 do Kentucky Jeans some very fine,
10 do Linsey Woolseys,
20 do white Cambric—15 do plain Jackonet,
10 do Swiss Muslins,
10 do Bishop Lawns,
10 do beautiful borders and painted Muslins,
10 do fine Jaconet and Swiss Muslins,
20 do colored and figured dress do do,
10 do Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
10 do Linen Lawn do do,
10 do French Bombazine,
10 do silk and Cotton Velvets, assorted,
30 boxes Ladies Dress Hats and Bonds,
20 do Misses and Children's do do,
20 do Ladies and Misses Leghorn Hats,
10 do Ladies Cord, Gent. & Misses linen and cord collars,
50 doz plain do do gloves, a great variety,
50 do Ladies and Gent. Cotton Hosiery,
50 do Ladies and Gent. Woolen Hosiery,
50 do Misses do do do,
100 do Ladies and Misses Cotton Hose,
180 do do cotton and Merino,
100 do do cotton and Lisle thread and silk stocks,
180 do do cotton and Merino,
10 do Ladies and Gent. Pocket Books,
10 do Ladies and Gent. Reticules, of the best Paris fashion,
25 do strapping paper,
10 do Ladies and Gent. Leather Trunks,
14 do saddle and Skirt Bridles,
10 do Ladies and Gent. Morocco reticules,
6,000 do Best Factory Cotton yarn,
6 do Gent. Beaver Hats,
6 do Gent. Fashionable Silk do,
3 do Looking Glasses do
Together with a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Which will be sold low for cash, or taken in exchange for produce at the highest market prices.

E. C. WEBSTER & Co.

Bloomington, April 30—tf

HOBBS' ESTEY 3 AGUE PILL.

Cure of Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever and Ague in the World.

THESE PILLS are the result of nearly seventy years experience and observation of the effects of the disease for which they are offered to the public. In the cure of this distressing disease. Wherever they have been introduced, they have given satisfaction, and thousands have risen up from affliction to bless the hand that administered the remedy. The most convincing proof of their efficacy is the fact,

LIST OF AGENTS.

Bloomington, Messrs. Hoskins & Co.
John Nicholes, Bookseller, do.
Mackinaw, Messrs. Hobbs & Co.
John Cooper, Bookseller Creek, do.
Tremont, Messrs. Hoskins & Co.
Pekin, Messrs. Hoskins & Co.
Commission Forse, Sangamon, do.
Springfield, Messrs. Hoskins & Co.
Thompson & Farwell, Bookstore, Cass county.
Jacksonville, Messrs. Hoskins & Co.
William B. Gaius, Hoff Place, do.
Messrs. Hoskins & Co. Bookstore, Quincy.
Messrs. Hoskins & Co. Bookstore, Peoria.
Thomas Allen, Alberts Mills, Greene county.
Rev. Jesse Walker, Carrollton, do.
Richard Kelley, Bluffdale, do.
Messrs. Hoskins & Co. Bookstore, Rushville, do.
Messrs. Hoskins & Co. Bookstore, Beardstown, do.
John Spotteswood, Franklin, Morgan county.
Messrs. Hoskins & Co. Bookstore, Galena, do.
Daniel Wooten, Indian Creek, do.
Messrs. Hoskins & Co. Bookstore, Chicago, do.
C. A. Mason, Victor Alton, do.
Messrs. Hoskins & Co. Bookstore, Belleville, do.
Messrs. Hoskins & Co. Bookstore, Edwardsville, do.
Jeremiah Fahnestock, F. M., Saint county.
Messrs. Hoskins & Co. Bookstore, Vincennes, do.
Collins & Lockhart, Naples, do.
Messrs. Hoskins & Co. Bookstore, Mount Carmel, do.
Messrs. Hoskins & Co. Bookstore, Shawneetown, do.
Thomas Mason, Salt Creek, Logan county.
Thomas H. Williams, Coal Spring, Shelby co.
Amos Prentice, Shelbyville, do.
A. Wilson, Decatur, do.
E. H. Chaney, Rock Island, do.
Messrs. Hoskins & Co. Bookstore, Burlington, Iowa.
Samuel Kelley, Carrisville, do.
Messrs. Hoskins & Co. Bookstore, Keokuk, do.
Joel H. Moore, Rock Island, do.
Messrs. Hoskins & Co. Bookstore, Quincy, do.
Springfield, Dec. 25.

PRINCIPLED COACH FACTORY.

S. H. VANDEVANTER & CO. would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the coach making business in Bloomington, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They have on hand a number of first rate carriages, which they will sell on reasonable terms. Their shop is opposite the Western Hotel, on Front Row, where they intend to do all work in a workmanlike manner, and warrant it to be done.

Bloomington, April 10, 1841.—tf

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED!

LINDSAY'S LINIMENT,

For the cure of all disorders which require an external application.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Perhaps you are not aware that there is a remedy for most common disorders, but so very simple that many others do not suppose it can be of any use. Such is the fact, however, and the proprietors have been astonished and greatly relieved by the use of this medicine. We have used it in our families for many years, and

Now are the proprietors induced to offer it to the public.

Mr. Lindsay's long residence in the middle of these States, and his extensive acquaintance with the people, have given the Liniment many recommendations, which, if published, would fill a pamphlet; but we will refer to a few persons, who have used it, and will certify to its merits.

Have you the Rheumatism? If so, you must obtain this Liniment, and rub the part affected with it, and you will soon find relief. Have you a cough, cold, and pain in the breast? Have you the Bilious Fever? Have you the Fever and Ague? Have you a sore throat? Have you Bruises or Burns? If so, apply the Liniment according to directions, and you will soon be well.

Have you a Cut or Wound? If so, apply the Liniment with a feather to prevent the air from it, and it will heal without a scar. Have you a Felon or Ulcer? If so, apply the Liniment according to directions, and it will soon disappear.

Have you the Piles? If so, apply the Liniment freely to the parts affected, and you will find it will soon cure you. Have you a Fever Sore in the breast or Side? If so, apply the Liniment freely to the part affected, and it will rub the fire of your hand, and you will soon be well.

Have you a Sore on the Leg? If so, apply the Liniment, and apply it on the outside of the stocking, and you will soon be well.

Any sore eyes, fingers or toes Frosted or Felon, or Sore Throat, Quinsy, Croup, Colic, or any thing else, you will find this Liniment a sure remedy. Have you a sore Breast? If so, use them and it will generally cure them.

Have you a Child troubled with Worms? If so, and it will generally cure them.

This is certainly the Liniment for you to use. This is only a few of the many diseases which it will cure. Any person can obtain a pamphlet containing a number of certificates, which will be sent free of charge, by calling on the Agent.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
Lick Creek, Sangamon Co., Nov. 10, 1840.

Sir—I have used your Liniment in my family for the last two years, and have found it a valuable remedy for almost every disease for which it is recommended.

Yours, &c. JAMES BORRELL.

Springfield, Nov. 1840.

Sir—I have used your Liniment in my family for several years past, and have found it a valuable remedy for almost every disease for which it is recommended. To those troubled with the rheumatism, I would recommend it as a valuable remedy.

Yours, &c. JAMES BORRELL.

This is to certify that I used Lindsay's Liniment in my family for the Rheumatism, and have found it a valuable remedy for that disease. I have also used it in my family for other complaints, and have found it a valuable remedy for them also.

Springfield, Nov. 20, 1840.

DAVID FOTTS.

Important to Farmers and owners of Stock.

His year Have the currency! Men, only the cash system will enable you to get along well with the order of your degree.

Have you a Horse troubled with Worms? If so, you can find a remedy in this Liniment. Have you Old or Sassafras, rub it well to a composition, and it will be found a valuable remedy for the Worms.

Has your horse the Hy hard or Big Jaw? If so, rub and apply the Liniment, and it will be found to be the case of Horse.

Has your horse the Spavin? If so, first try the Liniment three times a day, and if it does not cure, then apply the Spavin Liniment according to directions, and you will find it a valuable remedy.

Has your horse the Scratches? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and if it does not cure, then apply the Liniment in the hollow above the ankle joint, and rub it well, and you will find it a valuable remedy.

Has your horse the Sore Shoulder? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and if it does not cure, then apply the Liniment in the hollow above the ankle joint, and rub it well, and you will find it a valuable remedy.

Has your horse the Spring Halt? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and if it does not cure, then apply the Liniment in the hollow above the ankle joint, and rub it well, and you will find it a valuable remedy.

Has your horse the Sore Eyes? If so, apply the Liniment according to directions, and you will find it a valuable remedy.

Has your horse the Scratches? If so, apply the Liniment according to directions, and you will find it a valuable remedy.

Has your horse the Sore Nose? If so, apply the Liniment according to directions, and you will find it a valuable remedy.

Has your horse the Sore Back? If so, apply the Liniment according to directions, and you will find it a valuable remedy.

Has your horse the Sore Tongue? If so, apply the Liniment according to directions, and you will find it a valuable remedy.

Has your horse the Sore Mouth? If so, apply the Liniment according to directions, and you will find it a valuable remedy.

Has your horse the Sore Throat